

A camp following "tourist" found himself caught in the railway-station at Sedan during the engagement. Of course he could not go out except at the risk of his life. So he amused himself within the innermost doors of the office. "Look here," he said to a friend afterward, opening a small bag full of rallway tickets, Imminent Danger of the Wealthy Cities "I've got some souvenirs of Sedan." They were all marked "Sedan, September 1," and indicated an immense number of quite impossible journeys, such as that to Metz, as having been made on that day. While the storm was raging around, he had stamped all the tickets he could lay hands on with the date of the battle till the ink gave out. "These will be curiesities," said he, adding, "and I've got money out of the pocket of a dead soldier; they say it's lucky." He showed some silver of which he had robbed a corpse.-The Argonaut.

A Paper Collar That Cost \$125. "One's wanto are one's needs," has been both sides that Gettysburg was a field of ne-said, but paper collars at \$125 each are cidents and mistakes. The reader of history, not now regarded as necessities. Saill who shall follow in detail the varying fort-that smount has been paid for one of these almost obsolete articles of male attire, couled by mistake, each chapter being filled and Maj. D. W. Sanders enjoys the repuand Maj. D. W. Sanders enjoys the repu-with remarkable happenings. To begin with, tation of having broken the record by his-it was an accident, or something like it, that purchase. It was during the war, and caused the Confederate leader of the bold in-Maj. Sanders, then an officer in the Con-vasion north of the Potomne in the summer federate army, was in Tennessee. He re- of 1863 to be kept in ignorance of the moveceived a month's pay, \$150, in Confederate bills, and then discovered that he needed a clean collar. He found a man who had a spare collar and began negotiations, but the happy possessor of the article did not want to part with it. After some trouble, however, he persuaded the owner to sell, but only when \$125 had been offered. It is difficult, however, to estimate what the cost of a clean shirt would have been about that time, even when the quotations of paper collars are given.-Courier-Journal.

Our Duty to Bores. Just how far it is the duty of a manor a woman either-to let an outsider take his valuable time from business affairs is, in my mind, a question. I think none of us ought to sacrifice a whole morning or an entire afternoon to the polite duty of being bored to death by people whose wees we cannot help, whose affoirs do not interest us, and between us and whom there is not a strong bond of friendship or common interest. And I believe the editor, publisher or other business man whom I had been persistently "talking blind" for any considerable period ould be justified in politely, and with his most fascinating manner, calling my attention to the door .- Helen M. Winslow

Heated bodies ropel minute particles of dust, the repulsion operating alike in the open air and confined spaces. Assuming the correctness of this view, it fellows that if the floor, walls and ceiling of a room be warmer than the contained air, the air, and the reverse of these conditions methods of warming rooms should be adopted which heat the air instead of the volid objects, thus excluding open fires .-

Warm Walls Repel Bust.

Clabs-Democrat. Hingging the 5.0ve.

It was one of those "cold spells" which have visited us frequently this summer, and they two had met-quite in a premeditated wny-on the avenue,
"What are you going to do this evening?"

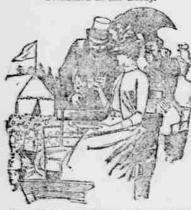
she asked, turning the batteries of two beantiful eyes full upon him.

"Oh, I suppose I'll stay at home and bug in the way of an opposing force, le stove," he answered gloomily.

It was through a chiefent also that the Conthe stove," he answered gloomily. "Come up to our house," she said sweetly, in a suggestive voice.

And the beating of their own hearts was all the sound they heard, -Detroit Free Press.

Overheard at the Derby,



Mai. McCannon-So your friend's horse 't start, Miss Lovelace! Miss Lovelace-No. Mr. Poolie says it got scratched, poor thing, so they wouldn't let is run.—London Judy.

A Grave Matter. "Kin I hev a man 'rested fur making threats? asked a colored man of an officer on Champlain street the other day. "Who is be?"

"He's a bad nigger, named Moses." "What threats has be usade?"
"He shakes his fist under my nose an' eays be will live to spit on my grave."

"What's your age?"

"Twenty-uine, best," "Ober fo'ty, sah."

"Well, don't you see that you have a dozen chances of outliving him? The cha your spitting on his grave are at least 65 out of 100."

"Ha! But I never figurered on date Of ro'se dey are. Why, sah, de chances are dat I kin jump on his grave wid boaf feet at de time I spit. All right. Jist let him throaten an' blow all he wants to. When it comes to spittin' on graves dat African will be left way behind."-Detroit Free Press.

His Cont Was Bather Sticky. Not every one that glances through the plate glass windows of Clark street knows the mysteries of ready made clothing. A couple of weeks ago a night police reporter has himself a neat suit of gray clothes. It fitted him perfectly, and had the additional merit of being marked at a reasonable figura. The other night the reporter on his rounds was caught out in a drenching rain, and at be didn't happen to have his rubber cost siong with him his new gray suit was thoroughly soaked. By the time he arrived at the Con tral police station, however, als garments were partially dried, and he concluded to remove his coat and hang it before the steam heater to hasten the process. It just took him a moment to discover that the cost was raught somewhere in the sleeves and about the shoulders. Recognizing the delicacy of the operation he called for assistance and rect word, for the lining, in great black stuck to him like the paper on a Then it was that the reporter discovered the mystery connected with the architecture of bisnest gray suit. The lining was

not sewed in at all. It was glued, -Chicago Herald.

GETTYSBURG.

The Closely Contested Fight of July 1. 2 and 3, 1863.

GEN. LEE'S LAST INVASION.

of the North

the Potemac-Seizure of Gettysburg Helphts and the Death of Gen. Reypolds-Defense of Round Top, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill and Cemetery Ridge. How Pickett's Charge Was Repulsed and Stuart's Cavalry Baffled.

THE FIRST DAY.

It is generally admitted by participants on unes of that battle, will find a story, wherein accident follows accident, and mistake is st



ments of the Union army, that was in the field to watch and oppose him. Until it was too late, Lee rushed bendlong northward on Pounsylvania soil, wholly unaware that his antagonist was moving vigorously in the spect, he marched his widely scattered corps into northern territory a dangerous distance Here, on hostile soil, believing himself safe from pursuit, he divided his troops into three odies, and allowed them to become removed from each other by more than a day's murch.

When Lee was abandoning central Virginia to move north, the Union forces lay on the Rappehannock line, facing southward, and threatening to push on to Richmond; and as the Confederates sped their way to-ward Philadelphia and Harrisburg, they hoped that Hooker would remain there, Lee's skillful lieutements keeping up the appearnnce of having a southern force in that vicinity in order to delade the Union comthe dust will be repelled from the walls to mander as to the real situation. But accident enabled Hooker to foil Lee in his calcuof temperature will bring about the oppo-lations. By means of lucky captures of dis-gite result. According to this view, those patches and incidental cavalry skirmishes, Hooker gained accorate knowledge that the main part of the Confederate army had not only vanished from his front, but had lef) Virginia, and was actually approaching the very gates of great northern citi-

On receipt of this unexpected but timely intelligence the whole Army of the Potomee turned northward in pursuit, just as the inder was prepared to seize his first priz-Imputation thus accidentally obtained Los Most before mything could have reached him

federate leader found himself in this eme ney, without any swift moving cavalry to bring reports of Hocker's threatening operations in his rear to his headquarters, and when the situation became suddenly revealed to him through a chance scoat, there was no the selvance of the different Union corps, as they murched toward him by several distinct outes. For a leader like Lee this was an unusual circumstance.
A few squadrons of troopers, with their

horse batteries drawa up on each road, might have harassed the Union infantry and obstructed their progress considerably. But the Army of the Potemac dramsforred to the endership of Meade, as it entered Pennsylvania June 281 moved on freely and confidently into territory practically under the control of Lee's hostile bands. Meade did not encounter so much as a cavalry picket, and this accident of having no Confederate envalvy in the way explains how it happened that when Lee, who had had so many days the had of his opponent, had got-ten his scattered corps into conjunction to meet the fee he saw springing so lightly across his truck—the for he had so carefully arranged to mislend and retard, this for was actually in his presence, in line, ready Of the actual buttle field events at Gettys-

burg there are a series of strange things to relate. During these three days, of the warment persion of the year, the unusual heat was very much mitigated by light breezes, the sun being frequently veiled by the clouds; yet not a drop of rain fell till the afternoon of the 4th. Seventy-six degs. marked the extreme heat the first day, 81 days, the 2d, 57 days, the 8d. The average the rain, which fell from the 4th to the 6th impassable, the forced marches of the Union ddiers could not have been made, and the slopes of the ridges on the field would have been so dispery as to make the scaling of them difficult, if not impossible. Had it not rained on the night of the 17th of June, 1815, the future of Europe would have been changed. A few hours of water, more or less, preservated Napoleon at Waterloo; a storm on the 1st or 2d of July, 1883, neight have ocnifstal to Mande's army and to the Union opening battle, fell mortally wounded in the first hour of condlet, and of the four gen-erals-Howard, Huncock, Siebles and Sloscene, it so happened that the last one to strive was superior in authority to the once pretedmand. So there was no permanent director of affairs until after a desperate buttle had been lost, an army crushed and good ground abundaned. A greater misfortune still, of more vital consequence than all, was the fact smill the proper Union commander, Meads, reached the front more than twelve hours too ate. Gen. Reynolds was killed on the morning of July 1, and Gen. Meads did not reach the line of Reynolds defeated troops until noter midnight. On the other hand, it roved a circumstance favorable to the cations existed at Gettysburg, consisting of a high ridge, terminating at either end in rock south, the Bullimore pike and the Washing-ton road, while it commanded another Wash-

ington road, all three roads being routes of

march for the Umon army northward. This

strong position was secured, the different

cerps essemanders marching in in obedience to erders, but by a very narrow margin. To offset this Union advantage the Confederates found a curtain of woods around over important position occupied by the selves, separated from Meade's lies about onehalf to three-quanters of a mile, which com-pletely concealed all their movements from view, afferding them an opportunity of assing their columns for attack unobserved by the Union forces on the crests and hills.

When Reynolds, with the First corps of Meade's army, led the way to Gettysburg, he did not halt to secure actual possession of hese natural fortifications on Cemetery Radge, that lay close by his line of march, but pushed on to seize the passes through the thin strips of surrounding forest, in order to prevent Lee from getting a lodgment in hem and on the high knolls which they heltered. His intention was to risk his own orps, the First, together with Howard's leventh, close at hand, in a desperate effort to hold the Confederates beyond cannon range of the high ridge whereon the main body of the Union army would soon be exartiflery in line for battle. The first day's conflict at Gettysburg was really a struggle for the possession of one of these passes— that across Willoughby run and the ridge east of it on the Chambersburg road, two nules west by northwest of Cemetery Hill, the crowning point of Cemetery Ridge.

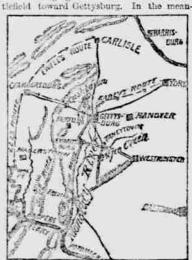
The Union advance, consisting of Buford's

cavairy, had seized this pass on the night of June 30 and had planted cannon there to defend it against the Confederates, whom the cours announced to be appreaching in force from Chambersburg under A. P. Hill. Lee, with the corps of Longstreet and Hill, was west of the Blue Ridge at Chambersburg, twenty-eight miles from Gettysburg, when the startling news reached him that the Army of the Potomac was in Pennsylvania. At this time Ewell's corps (Confederates) was at Carlisle and York, thirty miles east and north of Gettysburg, and Lee's orders to concentrate the three corps-Longstreat's, Hill's and Ewell's-brought the two, Longstreet and Hill, east of the mountain and recalled Ewell from his threatening position in front of Harrisburg. Hill led the advance of the column coming from the mountain over the Chambersburg road, and fell in with Baford, when he attempted to cross Willoughby run on the morning of the lst. Two roadscrossthis run about sixty rods apart, and between the Chambersburg pike and the Fairfield road to Hagerstown the forest is heavy, making it a good place for a surprise. Reynolds came to the front early, relieving Euford and sending him northward to meet and hold Ewell at bay on the Carlisle road, while Doubleday's di



LER'S MARCH PROM THE RAPPAHANNOUR TO PENNSYLVANIA.

vision, First corps, was directed to hold the Fairfield road, and to protect the flank of the force fighting between that and the Chambersharg road; also to prevent the enemy from petting batween the First corps and the supporting column of the Eleventh corps, coming up from the south on the Emmets burg road, through the town. Screened by the trees, the Confederates crossed Willoughby run midway between the Chambersburg and Fairfield roads. The leading rade, Archer's, was captured; at a high price, however, for here Reynolds was killed charge on Archer. For several hours this was the seene of conflict between the Confederate divisions of Heth and Pender, and those of Doubleday and Wadsworth, o the First corps. The command of the First corps devolved upon Gen. Abner Doubleday on the death of Reynolds. Doubleday de cided to continue the fight and hold the ground, until he was driven back, or until he should be recalled by superior orders The remaining division of the First corps, Robinson's, he put to constructing breast works on high ground in the rear of the bat-



REGION ABOUND CETTYSSUE files Confederate routs is indicated by the broken

time Howard reached the town with his Eleventh corps, while north of Gettysburg and on the right rear of the First corps line on Willoughby run, Ewell's advance was skirmishing with Buford's cavalry. In order to prevent this First corps line from being completely turned by Ewel, Howard mivarred and deployed on both sides of the Carlisle read, but he did not get so far as to form a straight line; in fact his line presential a convex surface to the enemy, while the latter everlaiped the famils of the Lewenth corps. Ewell then placed farly's fivision across the right of Howard's line and at right angles to it. His own extreme right rested on the Munimasburg road, about 100 yards north of the right of the First corps, where the road crosses Oak Ridge, the very ridge that the First corps was defending againt Hell. Planting a battery on Oak Hill, the highest point of the ridge, he had be constructed by extremely the Piest corps. rice opportunity of sweeping the Pirst corps line with its fire, and this quickly decided

me with its fire, and this quickly decided outreburg's first day's battle, the battle of lak Ridge, in favor of the Confederates, common the right of the First corps, on the Ridge, and the left of the Eleventh corps, Cal Ridge, and the left of the Lievesth corns, on Carlone road, was a gap of a quarter of a rolle, and here had been stationed a battery commanding the positions both of the First and Essenth corns. As the same time Early natvanced on the right of the Eleventh corns and doubted if up: then, as each Union division or brigade broke, it retreated to the town. The battle rolled on along Ewell's line toward Doubleday, and he draw Robinson's reserve division from the rear of the position on Williamphy run and sent it north of the Chambersburg pike, to cover the gap in the angle between the First and Eleventh corps. Here, too, a desperate fight exmed for the battery on Oak Hill commanded all that purtion of the field which the First corps was attempting to hold, while the Confederate infantry, under cover of its fire, advanced holdly across Willoughby run, seized knoll after knoll of the ridges arong the Chambers. burg pike, and, when the Eleventh corps failed to keep up the battle on the north, Wadeworth's troops had to face in both directions in order to beat back the orrushing columns of Ewell, from the north and Hill from the west. Many of Ewell's troops followed the retreating Eleventh corps into the town, to the very base of Cemetery Ridge, where they were seeking shelter, thus getting into the rear of Doubleday's command. Then Doubleday fell back to Seminary Ridge, the



THE FIELD OF THE FIRST DAY. The attack on Reynolds' First corps on Oah Ridge.] ing in many instances for their right of way

hrough the streets.

The first day's battle was ended; the approaches to the north and west all iny open to the Confederates, and the last outlying knoll, with every piece of woods, the town, with its brick and stone buildings and the terraced walls of its streets, all places of ad-vantage in battle, were in Lee's possession.

THE SECOND DAY. The battle of the second day was due more

to accident than was that of the first, just described. Reynolds had been instructed to

march at the head of the Union army, and

engage the Confederates known to be con-

entrating in the vicinity of Gettysburg; but Meads was not marching with the intention of going so far north as Gettysburg. There is a line of defensible ridges running east and west on Pipe creek, thirteen miles south of this town. These ridges protect all those roads to Baltimore and Washington that meet at Gettysburg, and the seven Union corps had been head in readiness to form a line and fight on Pipe creek, in case the Confederates should attempt to march south with a view of attacking either Baltimore or the capital. But the sudden death of Reynolds, at the hands of a Confederate sharpshooter, led Meade to send Gen. Han-cock to Gettysburg to assume command, and the news of Reynolds' death and his buttle at Willoughby run reaching Sickles, the latter was induced, though fifteen miles distant, to move his Third corps northward to Gottysburg by nightfall of the first. In the same way Gen. Slocum, whose Twelfth corps was at Hanover, five miles east by south of Gettysburg, was drawn to the battlefield, so when the First and Eleventh corps fell back to the heights of Cemetery Ridge, they were soon in communication with Slocum's Twelfth, Hancock's Second and Sickles' Third corps, all of whom were either already on the ground, or arriving by different roads. Thus five Union orps were at hand, prepared for any battle that might be offered by the enemy. Hancock had reached Gettysburg at 4 p. m. on the first day, just as the conflicts of the First and Eleventh corps had ended, and when these troops were falling back on to Ceme-tery Hill, the northern extremity of the ridge. The presence of Hancock infused courage and confidence, and, although inferior in rank to Howard, who was in command, Hancock, by Meade's special order, took control. Posting the troops of the two corps by brigades and regiments on the crest of the ridge in full view of the enemy, he, by this show of strength, prevented the Confederates from making their customary "sundown attack," and as the troops of the Third and Tweifth corps arrived they were added to the line. The more the ground was reconneitred by Hancock and his colleagues the better it appeared as a good position for defense if not for attack, and word was at once sent to Meade, at his hendquarters at Taneytown, to hurry forward the troops in order to make the expected fight at Gettys-burg. In the meantime some difficulty had arisen at the ridge, as Howard had de-nurred to being superseded by Hancock, and on Sickles' arrival Howard proposed to settle and the dead; C'Rorke is killed; Gen. Weed, the matter by yielding to Sickles, the latter who followed C'Rorke, lies dying upon the being the superior both of Hancock and him-self. But Sickles declined to interfere with Meade's orders, only retaining discretion as a like fate. But the Round Tops remain in to the placing of his own corps, which he did the possession of the Union forces. The main Meade's orders, only retaining discretion as the west of Cemetery Ridge, between that Slocum outand the Emmitsburg road. Slocum out-ranked them all, and on his arrival from Hanover Hancock turned the command over to him, and, riding back to Meade at Taneytown, advocated the position at Gettysburg and retaken; Graham is wounded and cap so strongly that Meade came on in person, reaching the ridge after midnight, and then giving his sanction to what had been done. The Fifth corps, under Sykes, was ordered to harry forward, and a hasty summons was sent to Gen. Sedgwick, who, with his Sixth corps, was still at Manchester, thirty-five s distant. Of the greater events of the buttle, this rapid concentration of troops on the Gettysburg ridge was really accidental, and wholly spart from the original plan. It was been the about as a result of the battle of the 1st, just as the baying of one hound calls at

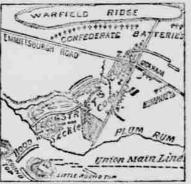
The ridge, where the Union army found itself at the dawn of July 2, was a place well adapted for the display of war in all its grandeur. The form of the ridge resembles the letter J inverted p, Wolf Hill, Calles Hill and Cemetery Hill forming the curve Cemetry Ridge, the long stem, and Round Top attack had been made for the pessession and the Little Round Top, the lower extremity. Of these Cemetery Hill, with its bare, broad summit, rises 139 feet above the plain, broad summit, rises 159 feet above the plain, broad summit, rises 159 feet above the plain, broad summit, rises 169 feet above the plain, broad summit, rises 169 feet above the plain, broad summit, rises 169 feet above the plain. Round Tops, three miles distant, show a succession of ground swells, following a general direction, north and south, but no connected The Twelfth corps and part of the First,

under Slocum, occupied Culp's and Wolf Hills with ground between. Howard with the Eleventh corps and part of the First held Cemetery Hill, while Hancock's Second corps, with Doubleday's division, joined on How ard's left, Hancock having charge of the whole line, including Sickles' Third corps. Sickles had received orders to extend the main line to Little Round Top, but dissatisfied with the position assigned him, and seemer that there were depressions in this ridge, where the ground was lower than it was along the Emmitsburg road, he preferred to station his corps on the road. With this object in view, he sent forward some batteries, troops and skirmishers, at the same time asking Meade to give his sanction to the formation of this new line, and requesting that the chief of artillery might be empowered to plant some cannon there for its defense. Before Munde had time to visit the ground, or to de-termine whether to order Sickles back, or to send more troops to enable him to sustain an attack, should one be made there, the decision was made for him. The boom of a cannon is heard and each hurries to his place. Five hundred yards due west from Little Round Top is the Devil's Den, a bold rocky hill. deep on its eastern face, lying on an angle made by Plum run, which here makes a send toward the southwest, joining with a smaller stream from Seminary Ridge. while the slopes of the Round Tops are covered with the same. A cross road connecting the Taneytown and Emmitaburg roads runs along the northern base of Devil's Den, the first 400 yards of which, beginning at Plum run, is bounded on the north by a wood, and on the south by the now famous Wheat Field. At the junction of this cross road and the Emmitsburg road, is the Peach Orehard, a hillock formed by the intersection of two ridges, the highest point on the Emmissions road, although comemitant or the left,
manded speed a quarter of a mile further right.—Mosde for the

west by the Warfield Ridge, where Longstreet placed some batteries which caused fearful havoc in the Union lines.

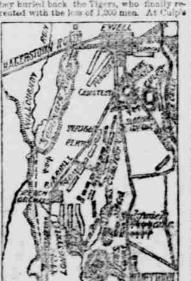
The two great armies were now only a mile spart. Ewell's corps on the Confederate left, held the town and the hills east of it; Hill's the center, with Longstreet on the right, and in accordance with Lee's orders, Ewell and Longstreet were to make a simultaneous stuck, Ewell on the Union right, at Culp's and Cemetery Hills; Longtreet on the left, at the Peach Orchard.

At the same time constant demonstrations vere to be made against the Union center in order to keep the troops there, Hancock's corps, from being drawn off to the support of either Howard and Siecom on the right, or of Sickles and Sykes on the left. A fierce camonade from Seminary Hill led the Union officers to suppose that the first onsimpht would come from that quarter, but this proved not to be the case, for at 4 o'clock this cannonade suddenly ceased and the becoming of Hood's batteries on the left showed that Lee's first objective point would be Devil's Den, where Ward's brigade of Birney's division lay on Sickles' left. Ward had taken position in the wood above Plum run, his right extending as far as the summit of the Wheat Field, thus occupying the open ground which covered the approach to Little Round Top. De Trobriand formed the connecting link, with Graham's division at the angle, the latter protected on his right by Humphreys on the Emmissburg road. Eight batteries were placed so as to cover the weak points of the line, and as the move-



The ume as mone FIELD ON THE UNION LEFT-SECOND DAY. ments of Longstreet's men could no longer he concealed these opened fire upon the neighboring woods of Warfield, receiving a speedy miswer. Wilcox, of Anderson's division (Confederate), and Graham (Union), both send out skirmishers, and the musketry fire grows hotter and flercer, and, as Hood has advanced upon Ward, Dirney's whole force soon becomes actively engaged. Ward fought bravely against Anderson's and weak, and being concealed by the nature of the ground, the enemy could concentrate at any point. With an eye to secure Round Top, Hood now thrust his right, Laws division and part of Robertson's, be-tween Ward and that peak, and had Leo but known the real condition of things at this point of the ridge he might perhaps have concentrated his whole force upon the Union left. At this time only a thin curtain of of men, the Ninety-ninth Penusylvania, hung in front of the hill. Gen. Warren, chief en-gineer on Mende's staff, had used the hill as a signal station, and arriving at this most opportune moment (for he found the men in the very act of rolling up their flags and preparing for a hasty departure); he soon divined Hood's object. At his request Sykes, who had just passed to the front with Barnes di-vision to the help of Sickles, ordered Col. Vincent, with his brigade and Hazint's bat-tery, to occupy the foot of Little Round Top. But the Confederate sharpshooters are al-ready climbing up among the rocks on its western base. Ordering the signal flags to be kept flying in spite of the enemy's fire, Warren now secures Weed's brigade of the Third corps, and in a few moments O'Rorke, with the One Hundred and Fortisth New York, is scaling the hill on the north just as Vincent reaches its nouthern extremity With a yell the Confederates rush upon Vincent, while Hazlitt's battery, which has been virtually carried to the top, directs its fire upon the enemy. With clubbed muskets and crossed bayonets, a close and bloody hand to hand struggle ensues; the open spaces between the rocks are filled with the bodies of the dying ve his last we by putting them in line along the slopes on attack is now directed toward the orchard, the west of Cemetery Ridge, between that where the saliout, the key note to Hickles position, has already been broken in by the raking fire of the enemy's artillery. shaw leaps upon Graham from the south, Barksdale from the front, batteries are taken tured; Sickles, with a shattered leg, is carried off the field. Wright, Perry and Wilcox disthe Fifth corps, and Caldwell, of the Second, who have been sent with division to Hirney's need and on the Wiest Freid, are driven back. Cross and Zook, of Caldwella division, are killed and the Union troops, most of them in decreer, fail back on the wooded hillocks which line the last card of Pinn. hillocks which line the last cark of Fina-run. But Gens. Avies and Crawford, Fifth corps with Maj, heckilvery's reserva actillery and a part of Gen. Shocum's corps, drawn from Cale's Hill, are seen in position; and, outnumbering the Confederate troops massed at this point, are enabled to render futile any further attenut to sets the Union vantage ground. With the dark-ness the conflict cases, leaving thousands of both sides on the field, wounded, dying and dead.

At the other end of the line a furious with spikes, rammers and even stones. cook's unerring explained had foreseen this attack, and he had sent Carroll's brigade to the recent. With wild shouts of defaute they haried back the Tigers, who finally retreated with the less of 1,200 men. At Culp's

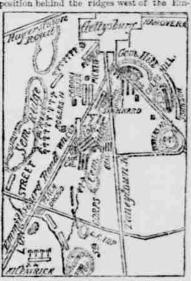


LINES AT CLOSE OF SECOND DAY. where Greene has been left alone with rigades of the Twelfth corps having been istached by Slovum to re-enteros Socies on detached by Sociam to re-enforce Socials of the left, Johnson with Stonewall Jackson veterance Latting ferrely for a footbold He is driven back again and again, but from the different factor and a spin and again, the forting it impossible eather to break down or dislodge Greene, he pushes past the hill, and is almost within reach of the Baltimore pales and Masde's reserve artillery when night sets in and he is chilgred to hait. And so the day cheed—the Confederates he fled, but exultant on the left, partly wistorious on the right.—Mosde for from confederat as to the

anal result. Both commanders held councils of war during the night, and found that while neither side had gained much, both had sustained heavy losses.

THE THIRD DAY. The morning of the 3d of July found the

two armies in the position in which they had been left by the conflicts of the day preced-Lee's troops were in possession of the Devil's Den and its adjoining woods, and the ridges along the Emmitsburg road, Ewell still holding part of the breastworks on Culp's Hill, with an outlet to the Baltimore pike; and Cemetery Ridge, Cemetery Hill and the Round Tops remaining intact in the hands of the Unionists. With the hope that victory might yet be in store for the army of northern Virginia, Johnson's force at Culp's Hill had been considerably strengthened, but before his preparations to advance there had been completed, Slocum had organized an attack upon Johnson and opened a terrific fire, which elicited as furious an one in re turn. After seven hours of contest the Confederates were driven out of the intrements they had thrown up on Culp's Hill, and pushed back to the left bank of Rock Creek, leaving three stands of colors and 500 risoners in Slocum's hands. Ruger's and early's divisions of the Twelfth corps, with Shaler's brigade of the Sixth corps, had borne the brunt of this attack, aided by the artillery on Powers' and McAllister's Hills, a little to the south of Culp's. In the meantime Kilpatrick, with Merritt's and Farnsworth's brigades of cavairy, has crossed Flum Run south of the Round Tops, and just as John-son is retreating toward Rock Creek northeast of the ridge-II a. m.-Kilpatrick is seen emerging into the open fields southwest, threatening the Confederate supply trains stored along the Emmetsburg road. Merritt deployed on the left, where he became engaged with Anderson's Georgia brigade; while Farnsworth, with his First Vermont regiment, charges upon the Fourth Alabama, and after leaping the stone fences that hedge his pathway, is killed in a gallant attempt to ride down the enemy's guins. His regiment was broken up and forced to retire in detachments. Kilpatrick soon afterward fell back, and though he had falled in his original purpose, and had lost some very valuable men, his movement had this important result—he weakened Longstreet's force, and provented Lee from detaching any troops from this part of the field to aid in assaults elsewhere The Confederate commander finally resolved to make Ziegier's Grove, near the western lase of Cemetery Hill, the objective point of a final attack. With this in view, the ridge from which Humphreys and Graham had been dislodged the day before, extending from the Peach Orchard to the point commanding the Emmetsburg road, east of the Codori bonse, is armed with seventy-five pieces of artiflery, while Hill has placed sixty-three more in position along the proagation of Seminary Raige. The troops which were to participate in the desperate assault, under cover of these cannon, were in position behind the ridges west of the Em-



LINES ON YER THIRD DAY.

Longstreet's direction. Since the counter at-tack by Slocum at Culp's Hill had censed at noon, every man on the field was awaiting with almost brenthicss anxiety the next signal gun, but for the space of two hours an ninous silence rested over the scene. two caunon shots from Eshleman's Washington (La.) artiflery, located near the Regers house, break the silence, and before the smoke has eleared away 138 guns had belobed forth their thunder upon the Union lines. Fifteen minutes pass befork an answer is ade, after which nothing can be heard but the roar of the cannon and the whinzing of the projectiles through the nir. Then another has ordered the Union batteries to cease fir-ing. Pickett, misled by this into the belief that the Union troops are getting short of summunition, gave his brigades the signal for nck. With a ferce yell that rolled across a 1,400 yards that he between the two less, Garnette, Armintenta and Kemper's under rose cut of the short scrubby timter transfer rose cut of the story strainly times that had partially concealed them, and, leaving Wilcox in the rear, rushed down the slope and across the plain to the Coderi house. Under the fire of Cowar's faitery, First New York Independent, and Cushing a Battery A. Fourth U. S. artillery one gun, the others had been silenced by cannonade), they formed had been speeced by cambination here of the front of Webb's brigade of the Second corps on Cemetery Ridge. Two regiments of Stanfard's Vermont brigade of the First corps, stationed on the left of Webb, opened with an oblique fire upon the advancing column. Firskett's men, separated from Wilson, who has borns further to the Union left, are exposed to the fire of Stannard. In the face of this Armistead urgss his men forward, never haiting to return Stennard's fire. Soon th from the divisions of Gibbon and Hays, which was promptly returned, and the fight at once became fleres and general, the Confederals throw themselves like a solid body upon the Union lines, and such in the impetus furious hand to hand conflict ensues; all regi-mental organization is last on both sides; each man fighting by himself and for himself. Armistead with 150 men pierces the line in front of Webb and rushes forward to attack the batteries. The Union gims now re-main silent for fear of killing their own men as well as Picketty. Cushing and Armistead are killed. Gen Garnett is shot from his horse within twenty-five paces of the stone wall, and Gen. Kamper is carried off the "eld. Of eighteen field officers and four generas, Pickett and one licetenant colonel alone re-rustiond unharmed. The division is annihi-lated. Out of 4,500 that have followed Pick-ett scarcely 1,500 return, while twelve stands ett scarcely 1,500 return, while twelve stands of its colors remain in the bands of the vic-tors. On the right, Plaist's oblique move-ment at the Coderi house had caused a wide gap between his line and Wilcox, and when gap between his line and Wilcox, and when the latter tried to reach Pickett at the angle he was met by such a firster fire that he was compelled to retreat. Scattered among the bushes and rocks, unsupported either by infantry or artillery, with infantry on both flanks and in front, artillery playing upon them with grape and canaster, it was almost certain death to move either way.

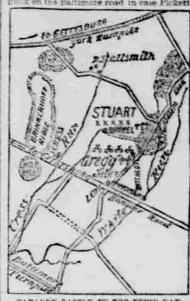
Pattigrow, too, had done his best to aid Pickett a division on the left, and there was but a space of a few hundred yards between the right of Archer's brigade and the left of Pickett, as they started. But they had further to go, and met with greater obstructions. Four of his brigades however.

reached the stone wall in trent, but were driven back by a terrible fire from Hays division, and they, too, were obliged to retreat, leaving 2,000 prisoners and aften stands of colors behind them.

Thus ended this brilliant but fated charge, and with it all the damling hopes that had led the army of the south into Fennsylvania. Among the wounded in the Union ranks were Hancock, Warren, Gibbon, Hunt, Stanmard, Webb and many others, the brigade of Webb, Hall and Harrow, of Gibbon's division, suffering terribly from the converging artillery fire of the Confederate bacteries.

torics.

While these events were transpiring south of Gettyshurg, a brisk cavalry combat between Gen Stnart, of the Cenfederate, and Gregg, of Pleasonton's corps, Union, was taking place east of Gettyshurg in the triangle formed by the York and Hanover roads and the connecting line, the Low Dutch road, Gettyshurg being at the aper. Lee had directed Stnart to get are und to the Union right in order to strike Meade's columns in Each on the Baltimore road in case Pickett's - to ETTTOURS



CAVALLY BATTLE ON THE THIRD DAY, many anomal prove shockard, and the mode army attempted to retreat toward setminster. Leaving the York road east fileds creek, Stuart reached Brinckerhoff lidgs, north of the Hanover road, and from of Hock creek, Stuart reached Brinckerholf Ridge, north of the Hanover road, and from its crest discovered Greap posted further east along the slopes at the Reever house. To separate Greap from the right of Mendel army, Stuart forms his men behind the sheltering crest and woods of Cress rus, hoping, also, to reach the Baltimore pike unobserved. But Hampton and Fitchugh Lee, who are at Rummel's farm, farther east, accidentally unmask this movement by allowing themselves to be seen, and though the Confederates have, at the outset, the advantage of position, along the alopes of the ridge and within the inclosures of the farm buildings, Gregg holdly attacks them. After a number of hot encounters, in which both commands were engaged at close quarters, fortune favoring first this side, then that the combatants finally retired from the field, both claiming the victory. But the utter defeat of Stuart's plans to twach Longstrees was of itself a victory, and Stuart, instead of chasing a flying enemy, was soon re-ailed by Lee to cover the retreat of a decimated army and har columns of womakinnen. Like the Gettyshurg industry betthe, much of the fighting here was a hand to hand struggle, and many a color push testified to the bravery, both of mendant made from the first high Lee, Jenkins and Hampton were under Stuart's leadership, while Teasonton's cavalry, under Gregg, consisted of the brigades of McIntoch, J. fram Gregg and Custer. Lee examated the raws of the file hand on the fill in out of it on the 4th, and on the 6th retreated through the gaps of the Blue Ridge. of it on the 4th, and on the 5th retreated through the gaps of the Blue Ridge. For et sugaged and losses at Gettysburg. Finer, 8,000 men, 300 cannon.

Union 85,000 men, 300 cannon.
confederate, 70,000 men, 250 cannon.
Union-Killert, 2,854; wannierf, 13,700
missing and prisoners, 6,465. Total, 25,188.
Confederate—Killed, 2,665; weemided, 12,500; missing and prisoners, 7,664. Total, 25, 100; missing and prisoners, 7,664. Total, 25, 100.

Methods of Skin Grafting. Surgeons are familiar with skin graft-

a novel procedure to substitute the skin ally attack on the Cutwelerate right bank.)

mitabory road. Picketts division, of pigeon with success, and three times from Longstruct's corps, had arrived during fowl to fowl. Under the little of "Dermethe night from Chambersburg, and as his penthesis," Mr. G. F. Cadegno Mastermen had not been in either of the two days' mun has published some interesting cases, buttler, and were full of enthusiann, the in which he had succeeded in utilizing the honor of leading in the attack devolved upon skin of young wild rabbits for the purpose them. They now key between the Warfall of bringing about the cicatrization of raw have repeated and varied Wiesmann's exbrigade of Hill's corps a little to the front of periments, but before Mr. Masterman them on their right, and Hetics division, none of them seems to have been enterthem on their right, and Heth's division, more of them seems to have been enter-commanded by Petrigrew, also of A. P. Hell's prising enough to space their patients the corps, on the left; Lane and Scales' trigades disagreeable snipping incidental to the

of Pender's division formed a second line a operation as it is usually practiced.

In the left of Pethjerer, the whole under At about the assect time Dr. 1 communicated to the Paris Academy of Medicine some observations of his own with animal grafts on wounds in human beings. In a case of severe burn of the scalp of eight mouths' standing, in a child 2 years of age, be obtained a rapid fowl. He first tried grafts of from's skip, but as there proved to be repulsive to patients and did not give very good results the wound, which measured three inches by two and a half, had completely healed in two months. He had been country He takes the skin from beneath the wiof a chicken, carefully securing the subjacent cellular timue, but avoiding adio from a sixth to a third of an inch in size, and they were maintained in position by means of a little cotton wool and fodo form gauze. The skin of birds and fewls has the advantage of being supple, delicate and vascular, it adapts itself readily to the surface of the wound, and adheres without undergoing absorption.—British Medical Journal.

"Fictitions Marriage" in Russia.

At the time of that great spiritual and moral awakening of the yeath of Russia, to the people" between the years 1870 from the patriarchal tyranny and the tramped life of a Russian provincial household by contracting with her what household a "fictitious marriage." The eremony was not ficultious in the of illegality-it was, on the contrary. valid and binding the—but the contracting parties did not live together and never expected to do so. The young man vol-untarily sarrificed his domestic fubers, and all his anticipations of home and fam-ily, for the sake of liberating some young will from the despoth power of the head of her household, and giving her an optioning to dome. valid and binding tie-but the con head of her household, and giving her an opportunity to educate herself and to make herself useful to "the people and the fatherland " such marriages were contracted in all earts of Russia between 1870 and 1875 nd in many cases the young men had never seen, previous to marriage, the joung women to whom they bound themselves, and knew of their existence only through mutual friends. Sometimes fortitious husbands met and

ell in love with their wives in prison of in exile many years after their nominal union; but in most cases their respects ive fields of activity were widely operated, and they remained strangers. The purpose of these fictitions marriages was a pure and noble one, but the method adopted to carry out that purpose was in the purpose with the purpose with the purpose was the purpose with the purpose. the highest degree quixetic and impresticable, and it was nitimately aban -George Kennan in The Century.

A Tall Man.

Chris Aherns, who has just died to ton, In. was near seven feet high. He had to